

Dutch planters were in expectation that if the mother country granted the emancipation of the slaves, indemnity would be made to them. There are no troops at St. Martin's, and the inhabitants are at the mercy of the slaves, who do just as they please. Quite a number of the inhabitants talk of leaving the Island. Arrivals at St. Martin's from St. Thomas, state that several German vessels had been seized at St. Croix, and that the Germans were selling off their property with a view to settle at Porto Rico or the Spanish Maine. Business in those islands is in a prosperous way. At St. Eustatia there had been a revolt of the negroes, in suppressing which several were wounded. The ringleaders were taken and placed on board the Dutch man-of-war Pyl, bound to Curacoa, where they will be tried. It is also stated that four negroes were killed during the insurrection at St. Eustatia.—*Boston Traveller.*

**THE EXAMINER.**

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1848.

In order to make room for the following communication, and the news in another page—the English Mail having arrived opportunely enough to enable us to glean from our files all which appeared interesting and important—we postpone the insertion of our usual editorial leader.

**LETTER FROM THE HON. MR. WARBURTON ON THE LATE ELECTION.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

MY DEAR SIR—

The Election, with the excitement of the contest, being at an end, and having a leisure moment at my disposal, I hope a few remarks from me on that Election may not be considered unworthy of a corner in your widely-circulating Paper.

You must have perceived the different influences made use of to defeat me. The Ledger worked amongst the men of Grand River, whom Mr. Yeo boasted on the Hustings of supplying with their daily bread, threatening at the same time to writ those of them who were in his debt, if they dared to vote as they believed they ought to have done. Mr. Peters's agents in Cascumpeque were not so fortunate. The men from Tignish to Kildare did their duty manfully: they boldly came forward to declare, that the man who would not succumb to the Compact and their Agent, should not, through them, be trampled under foot.

It now becomes necessary for me to explain the reasons why Mr. Yeo, until within a month my best supporter, thought it necessary to oppose me at the Hustings. That gentleman declared, in the presence of more than one witness, that nothing grieved him more than to be obliged to oppose me; but that Mr. Haviland and the Treasurer requested him to do so, and he could refuse them nothing!

Why is it, may I ask, that those gentlemen and their friends should be so anxious to exclude me from the House?

If there were not reasons, an urgent ones too, I would not have been turned from the Assembly; nor would Mr. Yeo's friends have exerted themselves so effectually to secure his return.

I may be told that my adherence to a party to which the Hon. Mr. Coles belongs, is a sufficient reason why I ought not to be re-elected. In justice to Mr. Coles, I must say, that no man could have acted a more consistent part. He has endeavoured to put an end to the abuses existing in the Government of this Colony. He has, in a letter on the "Treasury Investigation," manfully come forward to sustain the credit of the Colony. He made statements in that letter which, if true, for the credit of the Government, ought to claim a searching and impartial enquiry; if false, they are equally deserving of consideration, particularly as they bring charges of a serious nature against a public officer. In justice to that officer, an investigation should take place.

I understand that I am accused, by Mr. Yeo, of writing a letter "injurious to the interests of the Colony," to some of my friends in Europe. I did write a letter on the state of the Colony; and the following extracts from the letter alluded to may serve to convince the people of the Island, that in that, as well as in every other instance, I have consulted the best interests of the Colony:—

"You may form some idea of the way things have been managed by the Council from this fact—almost all the high offices in the Colony have been matters of

sale and barter. I only state what has been proved in the House of Assembly a few days since.

"The Treasurer's office was bought by a member of the Council for an annuity of £100. The present Prothonotary gave his predecessor £1300 for the Office. The Solicitor General gave his predecessor £300 to retire in his favour; but I need not multiply instances—*ex uno disce omnes.*"

"As another proof of the way in which the affairs of the Colony have been managed, I beg to refer you to the report of the Commissioners appointed to examine into the management of the Treasury in 1846, which Commissioners were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, in consequence of a Warrant, which had been paid in, and therefore become cancelled, again making its appearance.

"The Lieutenant Governor has instituted a public enquiry into, and thought it necessary to appoint additional Commissioners for the management of, the Glebe Land Fund, which he seems to have considered necessary to place under the same system as that which is adopted by the Treasury towards the Commissariat; and he has laid before the Assembly papers and accounts relating to that Fund, which have induced that Body fully to investigate the subject.

"At the death of the late Colonial Secretary, the offices of Treasurer, Colonial Secretary, Collector of Excise, and Provost Marshal, all exchanged hands in the same family, and the latter was filled by the Son of the present Colonial Secretary, then under age."

The above are the principal passages of the letter, considered by Mr. Yeo as "injurious to the interests of the Colony." Let the public judge between us.

I have only stated facts, and I have not the slightest wish that any thing I have written should be tortured into a personal attack on any man or body of men. I deprecate the system which sanctions barter in the distribution of public offices; but I do not blame any man (while such a system is tolerated,) who, by purchasing office, puts his money out to the best interest he can. If the high offices of the Colony are to be matters of sale and barter, let them be set up at auction, so that every man may have the chance of a good bargain! and let the proceeds of the sales be placed to the credit of the Colony, to liquidate the debt which our legislators in their wisdom have entailed upon it.

I enclose you the answer which I received from the Hon. Thos. Vesey, to my communication on the state of the Colony, and also his second letter, promising to bring forward, in the proper way, the abuses of which I complained. You can make whatever use you please of them.

Now, Sir, unless a constitution based on the principles of British rule be granted to this Colony—unless, in fact, Responsible Government be conceded to this, as well as to every British Colony, we can have no chance of ever being raised above the level of a wretchedly, degraded people. Are we less capable of governing ourselves than are the other North American Colonies? Has not Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia demanded and obtained their rights—aye, and we too shall, through the justice and impartiality of the British Government, obtain what we as well as they have a right to expect. I fear, Mr. Editor, I have trespassed too long on your valuable time. I shall conclude, by wishing that the honest endeavours of those who advocate our cause in the Assembly may ere long be rewarded with success.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES WARBURTON.

Lot 11, July 15, 1848.

The following letter is one of those referred to by Mr. Warburton in the above communication.

"Abbeyleix, Aug. 1, 1847.

"My dear Sir—

"I hope you will not consider that my delay in answering your last letter, conveying as it does, such full information of the social state of Prince Edward Island, arises from any neglect on my part. I would have answered it much sooner, but was anxious to lay it before a friend of mine who had been in the Colonial Office, and to get his opinion as to the best course for me to adopt. I consequently sent your letter to him; but in consequence of the hurry of business, so usual at the end of a Session, and the hurry and annoyance attendant on a General Election, I have now only received his answer. He thinks the statement contained in your letter of such importance that it ought to be laid before the head of the Colonial Office here, and advised me to do so; but, at the same time, he said that I would not be justified in so doing till I had first received your sanction, as he did not know how far you might wish your letter to be considered a private one. If, therefore, you have no objection to my mentioning your name at the Colonial Office, and that you write me a letter sanc-

tioning my doing so, I will send your letter either to the Chief or Under Secretary, but I have no power, of course, in bringing the facts and abuses you mention under their notice, unless I can give my authority. I shall, of course, be able to call their attention to it so substantially, that they will give it the fullest consideration; at the same time that, being in opposition, I have it not in my power to act as effectually as if my friends were in office.

"I beg to remain,

"Yours faithfully,

"TH. VESEY."

**THE HON. CHARLES WORRELL.**—Amongst our passenger list, in last week's paper, we observed the name of Mr. Worrell, who went passenger in the Brig *Arrow* for England, which vessel sailed from St. Peter's on the 16th instant. Although he may be—and indeed we believe he is—opposed to us on political grounds, yet we feel we would be guilty of injustice were we to speak of him in any other terms than those of respect; and his departure from the Island at his advanced time of life, leaving long-cherished scenes and associations behind, never, perhaps, to be visited again—awakens even in our bosom a feeling of sincere and profound sorrow. The owner of one of the largest landed Estates on the Island—about 100,000 acres—which is most extensively settled, presenting in many places attractions to the admirer of nature, and facilities to the agriculturist, that cannot be excelled in any other part of the Colony—Mr. Worrell did not, unfortunately, enjoy that competency and comfort which his property was capable of affording had it been managed upon a different system from that which he pursued. But influenced by the most peculiar opinions in the letting of his lands—allowing his tenants but short leases, or no leases at all, and demanding high rents, which he was well aware they could not pay, he kept them in a state of uncertainty and quietude, and so deterred them from extending their improvements, and thus enhancing the value of the Estate,—leaving himself ultimately in a condition not superior to that of his poorest tenants. Mr. Worrell was not, nevertheless, an unfeeling or ungenerous landlord; on the contrary, he has repeatedly given the most substantial proofs of kindness and generosity,—never, we are told, having ejected any of his tenants, nor harassed them for the payment of rent. His long residence on his Estate was a source of great advantage and profit to his tenantry, for the handsome fortune with which he settled at St. Peter's was unsparingly employed in the building of ships—the erection of Mills, and the prosecution of the Fisheries; thus affording ready employment to many of the people around him, enabling some to purchase their farms, and to attain to comfort and independence.

Bred to the Legal Profession in England, though he never practised it in this Colony, Mr. Worrell's education eminently fitted him for several important public employments in his adopted country. For several years he represented King's County in the House of Assembly, and was called thence to a seat in the Executive and Legislative Council, which he occupied down to the commencement of the last Administration, then resigning his seat. On several occasions he filled the post of High Sheriff of the whole Island, and his name has been for many years enrolled in the Magistracy. But it was not official rank, nor intellectual acquirements, which won for Mr. Worrell the respect of his fellow-colonists, and the attachment of his tenantry: it was his quiet, unobtrusive character—a heart "open as day to melting charity," and a hand oftener lifted to assist, than to strike the poor and distressed. These are the qualities which will find for him a resting place in the memory of many who, while laughing at his whims and eccentricities, cannot but confess that his unbounded good nature has never been, nor is likely to be, imitated by any other Land Proprietor.

**NATIONAL HOUSE,**

**HAYMARKET SQUARE, BOSTON.**

THIS HOUSE is located in the Commercial sections of the City, and in the immediate vicinity of the Depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Merchants and others will find this a convenient and comfortable residence during their stay, the Proprietor having gone to a very large expense this summer, in making this establishment suitable for persons who may please to favour him with a call.

Cards of reference, or any other information, may be obtained on application to his Agent, Mr. H. W. LOBBAN, Charlottetown.

HIRAM TUBBS.

Boston, July 20.

**United Total Abstinence Society.**

A MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY evening next, August 3d. at half-past Eight o'clock, when Mr. B. S. Hodgson, will lecture. The public are invited to attend.

As some interesting subjects will be brought before the Society at the close of the Lecture, a good attendance of Members is requested.

(By Order) A. A. MACKENZIE, R. S.

July 31, 1848.